

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N^o. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1655.]

PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1797.

[VOLUME XII.]

Marshall's Sales.

United States, Pennsylvania District. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the second day of January next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts and parcels of vacant and unimproved lands situated in the County of Bedford in the State of Pennsylvania—to wit: one tract of land called Ruth Bottom, situated on the waters of Litchie creek, in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of Jacob Boreman, William Dohong, Ralph Brooks and others, containing three hundred and ninety-one acres, and one hundred and thirty-two perches and the usual allowance.

One tract called Newland, situated in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of George Sipes, Monci Ditchman, Neas Williams, Ditchman, John Ruffe and others, containing four hundred and four acres and three quarters, and the usual allowance.

One tract called Hickory Ridge, situated on the waters of Tonoloway creek, in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of Elias Rutman, Peter Strickland, George Boreman, Monci Ditchman, and others, containing four hundred and forty-four acres and ninety-six perches and allowance, &c.

And one tract called Gold Mine, situate on the waters of Tonoloway creek in Belfast township, in the same county, bounded by lands of William Woods, Peter Swartzel, John McLeet, Jacob Boreman, Thomas Logan and others, containing three hundred and seventy acres and fifty-six perches and allowance, &c.

The foregoing tracts are all patented, seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly, and to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

December 29.

Marshall's Sales.

United States, Pennsylvania District. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday the second day of January next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-Street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts or parcels of vacant and unimproved LAND, situated in the county of Somerset, late county of Bedford, in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:—

A certain tract, surveyed in the name of Mary Baileman, containing three hundred & eighty acres and the usual allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Kirkbride, John Roads, Charles Reinshaw, and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of George Campbell, containing four hundred and ten acres and allowance &c. situated on the west side of Alleghany Mountain, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, formerly Bedford, now Somerset county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Kirkbride, Mary Baileman, John Rowler and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Benjamin Lodge, containing four hundred and fourteen acres & three quarters & allowance, &c. situated on the waters of Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for William Gattack, William Skinner, George Campbell and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Richard Williams, containing three hundred and ninety-seven acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the Gate road and old road leading from Bedford to Pittsburgh, and on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Jacob Stoller, William Gotamy, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Gattack, containing four hundred and one acre and a half and allowance &c. situated on Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert Williams, William Skinner, Benjamin Lodge and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Robert Williams, containing four hundred and two acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Jacob Ziglar, Richard Williams, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of James Johnson, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and allowance &c. situated on both sides of the Gate road, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Alexander Johnson, Joseph Eggle, Conrad Weaver and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Alexander Johnson, containing four hundred and five acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for John Lombard, James Johnson, Joseph Eggle and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of John Johnson, containing four hundred and eight acres and three quarters and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert Tuckniss, John Shoemaker, Mathias Baker and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Campbell, containing four hundred and seven acres and a quarter and allowance &c. situated adjoining Jones's road, and a on a large run emptying into Laurel-hill creek, otherwise called the North Fork of Turkey-foot, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Barker, Mathias Oellett, Benjamin Ruffe and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Betty Galbreath, containing three hundred & ninety-nine acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on Roaring run, a small branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for John Driver, Moses Parker, Joseph Barker and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Joseph Barker, containing four hundred and three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on a large run emptying into Laurel Hill creek about a mile above the falls, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Marhas Goffett, William Canaphell, Betty Galbreath and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of James Ciffin, containing four hundred and one-acre and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on Jones's Mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for R. bert McConnel, John Hendall, Benjamin Borkfin, and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Mary Galbreath, containing four hundred and one-acre and allowance, &c. situated on Jones's mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Gabriel Houtter, James Ciffin, James Campbell and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of James Campbell, containing four hundred and twenty-three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on the head waters of Shaver's Mill run, and on both sides of the middle road, part in Millford and part in Somerset township in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Theodore Meminger, William Sheaff, John Scott and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of John Scott, containing four hundred and three acres and three quarters and allowance, &c. situated on the head waters of Shaver's mill run, in Somerset township and Somerset county, late Millford township, Bedford county, and bounded by lands surveyed for William Sheaff, James Campbell, William Scott and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Scott, containing three hundred and eighty-nine acres, and one quarter, and allowance, &c. situated on a large run, emptying into Laurel Hill Creek, about a mile above the middle road, in Somerset township, Somerset county, late Millford township, Bedford county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Isabella Galbreath, William Coates, Robert Martin, and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Samuel Hagerman, containing four hundred and thirteen acres and allowance, &c. situated on both sides of the Gate road on the waters of Stony creek in Stony creek township, formerly Bedford, now Somerset county and bounded by lands surveyed for Samuel Hillegas, Cornelius Bame, Jacob Stoller and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Francis Walker, containing three hundred and ninety-two acres and a half and allowance, &c. situated on the waters of the North Fork of Turkey Foot, near the line between Millford and Turkey Foot townships, Somerset county late Bedford county and bounded by lands surveyed for Jesse Brooker, John Brooker, William Biddle and Peter Footman and others.

The foregoing lands are held by warrant of Survey, Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly.

William Nichols, Marshal.

December 29.

Marshall's Sales,

United States, Pennsylvania District. BY virtue of a Writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the Middle Circuit, and to me directed will be sold at public sale at the Marshalls Office in Race Street No. 117, on Saturday the 30th day of December inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, two elegant engraved Copper plates of Shakespeare, one plate of Harmony, Bartolezzi, one plate of prudence, do. one plate of meekness, do. one plate of beauty, do. and one plate of Harvest-home do.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Tristram Bamfylde Freeman, and John Nicholson, Merchants, trading under the firm of Freeman and Company, And to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

December 18th 1797.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ONE of the late firm of FREEMAN & Co. thinks it a duty he owes to himself, to declare, that he is no wise concerned in the property above advertised by the Marshall, nor ought he to be subjected to the said action, which will be disputed by the party whose interest it is.

Tristram Bamfylde Freeman.

December 22.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale) ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Schuylkill, now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 4.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale) ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the Waters of Fish and Wheeling Creek, and ten Mile Run. These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were sold ten years ago for \$5. per acre, patented early in 1787, except 3,700, which were patented in 1792; the greater part of them were surveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 10 miles from the town of Washington, and from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greenburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 1.

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 38, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24.

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chestnut and Front Streets, A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. Also, a general assortment of Tools, Eises and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and large work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Punice Stone, Emery, Roten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

Apprentices Wanted.

November 3.

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has seven years yet to serve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2.

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo, just arrived, and now landing at Chestnut Street wharf, from the ship Yarrico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Raisins, Prunes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and fresh of soft shelled Almonds.—Apply to the Master on board, or to

John Anthony & Co.

December 19.

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, At their Stores on Walnut Street Wharf, Havannah Sugars, white and brown 25 hds Jamaica do. 3050 pieces of broad Nankeens Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests Quickfliver in tubs Madeira Wine in pipes and hogheads Penicill Wine in pipes Old red Port Wine in hogheads Sall Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 8 8 cades of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Mullinets, Gingham, Thickfets, Corduroys, &c. 200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted Nails, assorted Black quart Bottles Yellow Ocre in casks A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c. 200 quarter casks Gun Powder They have also for SALE or CHARTER, The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted. The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sail in a few days. The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut Street Wharf.

December 17.

A person well acquainted with the theory and practice of book-keeping who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in putting books; having unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

November 30.

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S Book Store, No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chestnut street, REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and inquiring into "to enquire, and by all lawful means, to discover the whole nature and extent of the offence whereof the said William Blount stands impeached; and who are the parties and associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE, No. 113, corner of Arch and Front streets, HAVE FOR SALE, Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels Ditto fustian handkerchiefs Ditto Pullicat silk ditto Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto Ditto Gurreals Bengal black Taffeties 4000 pieces Nankeens, and Few chests best Hyson Tea Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

November 28.

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master, 80 hds. and 12 pipes Jamaica RUM, FOR SALE BY George Latimer & Son.

November 9.

James & Richard Smith, TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, South Front street, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods, Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

OR. 27.

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf, The Cargo of the Ship Concord, Captain Thompson, from Batavia. About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected) 80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags 10 leagues of old Arrack Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale, Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica. 200 hds. Jamaica Sugar, and 170 do. do. Rum.

November 23.

Canal Lottery---No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for sale in this Lottery, at Seven Dollars, at WM. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at Ten Dollars, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. 11. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorized by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a Broker, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, file of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by

WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD, Is now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZACHARIAH POOLSON, Jan. No. 80, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18.

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

December 11.

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.

December 11.

Schuylkill and Suquehanna Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Dec. 11.

Pennsylvania Population Com-

pany. THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Sec'y.

December 16.

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'y.

December 14.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turn-

pike Company. THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'y.

December 7.

Insurance Company of North America.

A Meeting of the Stockholders is to be held, agreeably to adjournment, at the Company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'y.

December 14.

Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y.

December 14.

A Fifty Dollar Bank Note,

Of the Bank of the United States, was lost on Saturday last, between the Bank of the United States and the Horse market—if an honest person has found it, and will leave it with the Printer herewith, they shall be handsomely rewarded.

December 11.

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF'S and EDWARD FOX'S Engagements IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chestnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT, THE MAS W. FRANCIS, JOHN MILLER, JUN. JOHN ASHLEY, JACOB BAKER.

December 15.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces. Bourdeaux Brandy. Fenwick Wine. Molasses. Georgia and Carolina Indigo. Ravens Duck and one hoghead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7.

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ, Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music, RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No. 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.—Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7.

Alphabetical List of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—latest edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMDROD, no. 41, Chestnut street.

Dec. 16-d.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's office a large blue cloth cloak, half worn. The inside of the collar is faced partly with scarlet velvet and partly with scarlet cloth, and it has a silver hook and chain as a fastening. A suitable reward will be paid for restoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH

No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st January, The Houle No. 107, Arch-street, Near the corner of Third Street.—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 88, Vine street.

December 27.

Office of the Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN consequence of an application from a number of Proprietors of stock, made agreeably to the act of incorporation, a general meeting of the Stockholders is particularly requested on Wednesday, the 3d January next, at 11 o'clock, at the Office of the Company.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y.

December 26.

Hyion and Young Hyion Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality. For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26.

Select Subscription Balls.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM, South Fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs the subscribers to the above Balls, that the first will be on Tuesday, the 2d of January, 1798.

A few names to the Select Subscription Balls will be admitted, by application to Mr. Francis, no. 70, north Eighth street.

Terms of subscription—each subscriber to pay Five Dollars, which entitles him to a Gentleman's Ticket, and cards of admission for two Ladies, to each of the four Balls.—The Balls to be held every other Tuesday.

The number of subscribers to be limited to forty. Subscribers Tickets will be ready for delivery on Saturday the 29th inst.

Mr. Francis's days of teaching for his young pupils are Thursday and Saturday from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9 for those of a more advanced age. Private tuition either at the Assembly Room, or at his House No. 79 North Eighth Street.

N. B. Due notice will be given of Mr. Francis's second Pradling Ball.

Dec. 26.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hds.

Ditto in casks. Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

No. 138, Market-street.

Also, on hand,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes

Fine old Antigua Rum

A few casks of Claret, of a superior quality, November 20.

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements, ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for affixing the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on a motion to reconsider the question far postponing the consideration of a Bill supplementary to an Act for preventing certain crimes against the United States, passed June 5, 1794, until the first Monday in February. (Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Mr. Sewall was in favour of reconsidering the question; not that he wished the business crowded upon the house; he had no objection to a fortnight, or longer, being given. Gentlemen, in their observations on this subject, had recurred to the proceedings of last Congress, which had nothing to do with the present question, and argued as if there were a law forbidding merchants to arm their vessels; whereas there was no such thing, because he never could consider executive directions as law. It was true the President of the United States had forbidden the arming of vessels, except for the East-India and African trade; but there were no regulations to prevent impositions in this respect, and nothing was more easy than for vessels to clear out for those places, and to go to others, and if they did so, they were subject at present to no forfeiture. It was proper, therefore, that Congress should come to some determination on the subject, and say whether merchants had a right to arm, or not, and under what restrictions; as, at present, the whole burthen was improperly thrown upon the President. Whilst the business remained upon its present footing, circumstances might arise which would be very unpleasant. For instance, if a merchant were to sue a collector for carrying into effect the orders of the executive, it would be impossible for any Judge to find a decision upon those orders. Nothing, Mr. S. said, could be gathered from the proceedings of last Congress, as the present bill was intended merely to regulate a right which the merchants already possessed of arming their vessels, so as to prevent hostile aggressions. There was nothing in this measure, he said, which could give offence to our masters, even if we were colonies of France, or of Great-Britain. All that was intended was a defence against pirates, whom no country would own; for, if a restitution was asked for, on account of losses inflicted by them, it would be said by France or Great-Britain, "we know them not, you ought to defend yourselves against them." As to the observation of the gentleman from Virginia, that our merchants would continue to acquiesce in the present state of things, it might be so; but he thought they had a just claim upon the United States. He believed they were generally unwilling to arm, except under the regulations of the United States; but they ought not to take advantage of this acquiescence, and say to them, without concern, "you should go to sea and run your risks as usual." Under these disadvantages, he did not think they should. As to our present situation with respect to France, he did not think it ought to be alluded to, as the proposed regulations, as had before been observed, were not intended to operate against them, or any other nation, but against the pirates committed by order of Victor Hugues, or any other marauder, who may set up his authority in that quarter of the world. So desirous were the merchants of having a defence against this description of vessels, that since they could not carry out real guns, they have lately resorted to the carrying of wooden guns, that they might at least have the appearance of defence upon their vessels. He thought to be obliged to have recourse to this practice, was derogatory to the honour of the nation.

Mr. Dana said, it was not very liberal to ascribe to the committee who reported this bill, motives which they themselves did not avow. If he did not mistake the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) he had said that this bill was calculated to mislead the passions of our citizens, and prepare them for war. The committee had not stated any thing of this kind. They had stated an evil to exist, and proposed a remedy. The depredations which had been committed upon our commerce by pirates, unauthorized by any government, were notorious; and that we had a right to defend ourselves against them, was admitted on all hands; but there was a necessity for the interference of Congress in the business, and, for this purpose, the present bill was reported. The measures proposed had been spoken of as measures of hostility; they were no such thing; he would not adopt any measures now, that he would not adopt in a state of profound peace, and the present bill was no more than a part of our general system for the regulation of the conduct of our merchants. Mr. D. alluded to the order which had been issued by the late and present President in relation to the subject of arming, and shewed the necessity there was for an interference of Congress. He did not think this question was decided the last session. But it was said, that this subject would interfere with the negotiat. as now carrying on with the French republic. This was a strange argument indeed. What were the principles laid down by France with respect to this country. They say "they will respect treaties, when it is their interest to do so." He, therefore, supposed it would be as much for the interest of France to be at peace with us, if our vessels were armed, as if they were not. There was another principle. They will "respect our rights, when we know how to make them respected."—Could this regulation, therefore, weaken that respect? He thought not. To postpone

the question, from such a motive, would be humiliating. It would be saying, we dare not take any measures of defence against the marauders on our coast, lest we should give offence to a foreign power. He hoped they should not be thus influenced.

Mr. Thatcher said, he did not rise to invoke the genius of America, or any other genius. He did not believe in any genius. He wished to call the attention of the house to the question, which he thought they had forgotten; for he believed, any one coming into the house, in the course of the debate, might have guessed for forty years and not found it out. The question was, whether the former vote should be reconsidered. It was immaterial whether a passion for France of any other strong passion, had overruled reason and influenced the vote. It was sufficient that two or three persons had stated themselves as mistaken in their vote, to wish the question to be reconsidered. If this were the question, he did not see what they had to do with the war in Europe, or with the negotiations carrying on with France; but, as it had been the practice to abandon the question, and raise other subjects, he would take the liberty of following the example which had been set, by remarking upon what had been said. [The Speaker signified to Mr. T. that, in doing so, he would be out of order, and having expressed his intention, the deviation could not be admitted.] Mr. T. however, continued to make some observations on what had fallen from the gentleman from M. Carolina (Mr. M'Dowell) as to the proposed measure having effect upon the negotiation. This, he shewed, to be next to impossible, as we were expecting to hear from our negotiators every day, and they could not hear of the proceedings of Congress on this subject for two months to come. The question, said he, is to arm against rovers and pirates, and surely gentlemen would not say that the *Terrible Republic* were a set of rovers and pirates; but they must say so, if they said this bill was against them. He believed France respected itself too much to say this bill was intended against her. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) had said there was no change in the situation of things since last session; but he believed there was this change, as it respected commerce; we were now more assured than ever, that the chief of the depredations committed upon our commerce were committed by unauthorized marauders. Mr. T. concluded with reading an extract from the President's speech, as conveying his sentiments with respect to the disaffected affairs of Europe, the general want of morality, and religion, and the consequent uncertainty of permanent peace.

Mr. Baldwin said, if the original question had now been whether the consideration of this subject should be postponed for three or four weeks, he should have felt himself indifferent as to the issue. But it was with regret he saw the question brought back for consideration. The gentleman last up had spoken of three gentlemen having been mistaken, and wishing to change their votes. He heard but of one, as the gentleman who seconded the motion, did it only that the mover might have an opportunity of voting as he wished. He did not think, therefore, that this was a sufficient ground for reconsideration of the vote which had been taken. When the house voted upon a question, without argument, it must be supposed they voted from conviction. A motion for the reconsidering of a subject was not a favorite motion; since a repetition of such motions would make it next to impossible to proceed with the public business. The question of arming or not arming, he said, would yet come before them in a variety of shapes, before the bill could be matured, that there was no necessity of arresting it in its present stage. He himself expected that when the first Monday in February was moved, some of the committee who reported the bill, would have proposed a shorter time; but, when they did not be supposed they thus argued, "We have considered the subject for four or five weeks; we will give other gentlemen the same time." And he believed, if they so judged, it was the best course which could be taken; for the longer time there was given for considering and maturing the subject, the greater probability there would be of coming to a speedy and proper decision.

Mr. J. Williams was in favour of reconsidering the vote. The act of 1794, he said, had been differently construed, and the sooner Congress determined the true construction the better. To put off the subject for five weeks, would occasion considerable loss to the merchants, as they did not know what events might arise. If the subject was not acted upon till the first Monday in February it would be the first of March before the act was passed, and the first of April before it could be known at the extreme parts of the union. He himself was undetermined whether it was right to authorize merchants to arm or not, but he did not wish the question so long postponed, he wished to have it decided.

Mr. N. Smith said, as the reasons which influenced his vote, had not been stated by any other member, he would take the liberty of stating them. He should vote against the reconsideration, though he agreed with gentlemen who were in favour of the bill. He thought the measure a perfectly neutral one, and such as no foreign nation had a right to take umbrage at; but those gentlemen must agree with him, that it was not likely the measure would be silently adopted, or without a lengthy and full discussion. It was idle to say, that because the measure was only intended to operate against pirates, there was no occasion to introduce any Foreign nation into the discussion. It was certain, that whenever the subject was discussed, our situation with respect to Foreign powers, would certainly form a part of the debate, and this it was he dreaded. He believed it might do much mischief. He, therefore, differed with those gentlemen who wished to get into the dis-

cussion, and who did not seem to want an immediate decision; he should have no objection to the decision, but, he wished, for the present, to avoid the discussion. Before the session closed, he should think it necessary to decide upon a measure of this kind; but he wished to see further before the business was entered upon; he was, therefore, against reconsidering the question.

Mr. Otis replied to some remarks which had been made upon what fell from him, and justified what he had before said, and the warmth which he felt on the occasion, as natural. He concluded by observing, that it was necessary to cheer the spirits of the people by a measure of this kind; to raise the expectations of the merchants, and not to drive commerce, which came mourning into that House, to despair; but if their hands were to be tied, and no protection was to be given to trade, the merchants should be informed of their determination as soon as possible; and told that, though they draw from them millions of dollars a year in support of the revenue, yet they will not attend to their grievances until within a few weeks of the close of the session, when, perhaps, sufficient time will not remain to carry any measure which may be proposed, into a law.

Mr. Pinckney said, as he was not a member of the House during the last session, he hoped he should be excused in wishing to enter into an earlier discussion of this question than other gentlemen seemed to wish. [The gentleman from M. Carolina (Mr. M'Dowell) said, though he was not in the House at the last session, he had observed the proceedings of it; and though some of the motions for arming were negative, there were others of a defensive nature agreed to; such as the holding in readiness 80,000 militia, the appropriation for repairing the forts and harbours, &c. which were not thought at the time, to be at all offensive to any Foreign nation; and he was of opinion with those gentlemen who believed that a law authorizing our merchants to arm their vessels, could not afford any Foreign nation just cause of offence.] He was not surprised that his colleague (Mr. Harper) should be of a different opinion, because he did not think so favourably of that nation, as many other gentlemen did; but he was surprised to hear gentlemen who thought more favourably of that nation, consider the measure as operating wholly against them. Surely means of self-defence could not be means of offence. Nor could gentlemen say that the French nation was the only nation which committed offences upon our trade. He had heard it said that another nation had lately captured an equal, if not a greater number of our vessels, than they had done. Besides, as the measure was intended more against unlawful plunderers, than regular seizers, he could not conceive how it could be supposed to give offence to any particular nation, or affect any existing negotiation. The only point to be determined, then, was when the bill should be committed. He thought the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) had carried his idea too far, when he said, because this country was not prepared for war, they ought not to discuss this question. He thought there were certain times when every free nation ought to be prepared for war. He meant when the measure of injuries had arrived at such a pitch, that it could not be longer borne. In such a case a nation ought to meet the calamities of war, rather than to submit to farther oppressions. If the proposed measure, therefore, puts us in a better state for war, it was a recommendation of it, as *Strength*, and not *Weakness*, was the best preservative against war; as, if a people were prepared for war, nations would be careful how they insulted them. He wished, therefore, to put this country into that situation as soon as possible. To postpone the question so long a time as had been proposed, would be a very unusual measure. It would look like a wish to get rid of it altogether. Whatever might be the issue of the negotiation, he said, we ought to put ourselves in some posture of defence for our trade; for, whether there were peace or war in Europe, there could be no objection to the arming of our merchantmen in the way proposed. He hoped, therefore, the discussion would not be postponed longer than the second Monday in January.

Mr. Allen observed, that it had been asserted that there had been no change in our political situation since the last session. There was one, he said. It could not then be determined whether the decree of the 2d of March was really genuine, or whether the letter of Merlo to our Consul was really authorized by the Government of that country. Now the facts could not be doubted.—Mr. A. said, it had been intimated that the friends of this measure, would be glad to frustrate the negotiation with France. He did not believe any such intention was harboured in the House. The postponement proposed, instead of being four weeks, as it had been called, he said would be 41 days.

Mr. Harper again explained the reasons of his vote. He differed from the gentleman last up with respect to the reality of papers he mentioned. He believed they were last session generally believed to be genuine.

Mr. S. Smith said, he had been present when the former vote was taken, he should have been opposed to the discussion being postponed to so distant a day; but as the house had come to decision on the subject, he should vote against the question's being reconsidered. He did not consider the bill before them as giving the merchants the privilege to arm their vessels, but as restricting vessels armed from doing mischief.

He insisted upon it merchants had a right to arm by law, notwithstanding the Proclamation of the President, which he was bold to say, he considered as illegal.

The question for a reconsideration of the former vote, (which was carried 40 to 37) was negative 44 to 38.

THURSDAY—DECEMBER 28.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter

and report from the secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of the 22d inst. relative to the claim of General Kosciuszko. The report states, that the accounts of the general were settled at the Treasury in 1784, when a certificate was issued to him for 12,280 dollars and 49-90ths, bearing an interest of 6 per cent from the 1st January, 1784, which was stipulated by a resolution in February following, in common with the interest due to all the foreign officers, to be paid annually at Paris; that in May 1792, monies were granted by Congress to discharge the principal and interest of those debts, at which time it was supposed that all the officers had received their interest to the 1st January, 1789; but it now appears by the banker's account at Paris, that no interest had been received by General Kosciuszko, for four years, viz. from 1785 to 1789. Sufficient funds to pay the interest from 1789 to '92, were in 1792 placed in Amsterdam, subject to the disposal of our minister at Paris, that by his direction a bill for the amount was remitted to Mr. Pinckney, in London; but pursuant to the direction of general Kosciuszko, Mr. P. wrote to the bankers at Amsterdam to remit the amount to Leipzig, or Dresden. Whether this request was complied with, is not known; general Kosciuszko says he never received it: it therefore lay subject to his disposal at Amsterdam, Leipzig or Dresden. That in September 1792, a notification was published, that provision had been made for paying the principal of the debt due to foreign officers, on application at the Treasury, after the 15th of October following, and that the interest upon their demands would cease after the last day of December in that year. That though the certificate issued to the general, is stated by him to have been lost or destroyed, yet the powers of the officers of the Treasury are competent to the payment of 12,280 dollars, 34 cents, the principal, and 2,947 dollars, 33 cents interest, for the years from 1785 to 1788, on receiving a bond of indemnification from the general; but that they cannot advance the interest supposed to have been transmitted to Leipzig or Dresden, though payment will be immediately made for any sum which may be hereafter drawn, and credited to the United States at Amsterdam; nor is it in the power of the treasury to allow any interest on the said principal, since the 1st of January 1793.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, this report was referred to a committee of the whole for Monday.

Mr. Varnum presented the petition of M. Landais, a French gentleman who served the United States at sea, during the war, praying for a settlement of a balance, which he states to be due to him.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. W. Claiborne moved for the order of the day on the report upon the remonstrance and petition of the Legislature of Tennessee.

Mr. Coit hoped the subject might be deferred till to-morrow, as there was a fact referred to in the report, which he wished to have some information upon.

Upon the question being put, the motion was, however, carried, and the house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Kittera in the chair, when the following report of the committee, was read:

"That, on investigating the causes of complaint contained in the said Remonstrance and Petition, it appears, that according to the boundary line between the Cherokee tribe of Indians and the inhabitants of the said state, which was extended by the Commissioners of the United States, pursuant to the treaty of Holston, in the course of the last Summer, the settlements and habitations of a considerable number of citizens of the said state, which heretofore were supposed to be on lands to which the Indians claim was, by that treaty, extinguished, appear to be within the Indian territory. That those inhabitants had been induced to believe that the lands which they occupied were not within the Indian boundary, in consequence of the late Governor of the South Western Territory having, in pursuance of directions from the Executive of the United States, caused a temporary line to be extended, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose. By which line the settlements above mentioned were included within the lands assigned to the Territory South West of the Ohio (now the State of Tennessee.)

"The committee likewise find, that there are divers other citizens of the said state who occupy lands, unquestionably within the Indian territory, as designated by the said treaty, which lands they possess by virtue of titles derived from the state of N. Carolina, previous to the cession of that territory, by the said state, to the general government, one condition of which cession was, that "all entries made by, or grants to, all and every person or persons whatsoever, agreeable to law, and within the limits thereby intended to be ceded to the United States, should have the same force and effect as if such cession had not been made; and that all and every right of occupancy and preemption, and every other right, reserved by any act or acts, to persons settled on and occupying lands within the limits of the lands thereby intended to be ceded as aforesaid, should continue to be in full force, in the same manner as if the cession had not been made, and as conditions upon which the said lands are ceded to the United States."

"The committee also are informed, that by the operation of the law, passed on the 10th day of May, 1796, for regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes, which law has been carried into execution since the extension of the last line these citizens of the state of Tennessee have been compelled to abandon their habitations, and with their wives and their children were, by the late accounts from that country, encamped in the woods within the Tennessee line.

"The committee therefore, in consideration of the premises, recommend, for the adoption of the house, the following resolution."

"Resolved, that the sum of dollars be appropriated for the relief of such citizens of the state of Tennessee as have rights to lands within the said state, by virtue of the cession out of the state of North Carolina, and have made actual settlements thereon, and who have been deprived of the possession of the said lands by the operation of the act for regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes. The said sum to be subject to the order of the President of the United States, to be expended under his direction, either in extinguishing the Indian claim to the above described lands, in case he shall deem it expedient to hold a treaty for that purpose, or be disposed of in such other manner as he shall deem best calculated to afford the persons herein described temporary relief."

Mr. Coit said, the fact upon which he wanted information was that respecting the temporary line which was said to have been run. He wished to know what evidence the committee had before them on this subject.

Mr. Pinckney (the chairman of the select committee) said, that the testimony which they had received on this subject, was from the member from that district, which was corroborated by that of a member of the senate from that state, who said he had his information from the governor of the south-western territory himself. This circumstance was not particularly noticed in the application made to the secretary of war; only general information was called for, and he was silent as to this point.

Mr. Coit thought official information ought to have been had.

Mr. W. Claiborne said, he had applied to the Secretary at war on this subject, and received for answer from him, that his general report to the committee of the Senate contained all the information proper to be communicated; when, therefore, he found this information was not contained in the report, he supposed it was such as he did not think proper to communicate. The fact, he said, was well known in the state of Tennessee, and it was a generally received opinion, that the line had been extended by the President. He himself was in habits of intimacy with the commissioners, and he had more than once heard the fact from them. He believed gentlemen from North Carolina and Virginia were also acquainted with it. He did not, however, believe the fact essential. If it were a truth that there were citizens in the state of Tennessee who had been forced to abandon possessions fairly obtained from the state of N. Carolina, it was sufficient to warrant any measure which should be calculated to afford them immediate and adequate relief.

Mr. Pinckney was in hopes the testimony upon which the committee had acted, would have proved satisfactory to the gentleman from Connecticut, but he seemed to think they ought to have had official documents. If that gentleman had attended to the report of the Secretary of War, he would have seen that any farther application by them for information, would have been improper, as the Secretary there declared the business to be "of a nature exclusively executive;" and that he there gave as much information on the subject as he thought necessary. If the evidence upon which the committee had acted, was not thought sufficient, the house would, of course, call for such other as they might think proper.

Mr. Macon had no objection to any other information being obtained. It might be, however, that the information communicated by the member of the Senate, was official, as one of those gentlemen had been in an official character.

Mr. Pinckney said the member of the Senate whom he had alluded to, was Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Blount had no doubt but the information required, might be obtained from the Secretary of War; and, if the committee were to rise, he should make a motion to that effect. He had himself been told that the line in question was run, by the commissioners who ran it; and he had been shewn by a gentleman who attended the running of it, the direction it took. How it happened that the Secretary of War had not mentioned it, he was at a loss to know.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) moved that the committee rise, in order to obtain the information required. It appeared to him that they had been premature in going into a committee of the whole. He recollected something of the line of experiment being run, and of the Indians being dissatisfied with it. He understood also, that in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Indians, there was an additional allowance made to them. Of this, however, he was not very certain.

Mr. N. Smith hoped the committee would rise, in order that the information wanted might be obtained from the Secretary of War. He did not believe that the line of experiment was run by the direction of the Executive, because he did not think the Executive would direct any other line to be run than such as was prescribed by treaty. At the same time, he would not be understood to discredit the information given. Gentlemen did not say they knew the fact themselves, but that it was generally understood to be so. There were many things that had to be understood, with respect to which the people ought to be undeceived. He believed this to be one of those things. He did not believe the Secretary of War had declined giving information as to this point, because it interfered with Executive business, as it was merely to know whether a certain thing had been done by Executive authority, or not. There were many things in the remonstrance and petition, with which the Executive conceived the legislature had nothing to do; but, as to the point in question, there could be no objection to giving the information required.

Mr. Harper had no objection to the committee's rising for this information, though he did not want it; because, he thought there was sufficient reason for adopting the resolution. The fact of the people's being in the distressed situation mentioned in the report, was a good reason for agreeing to it, though it should appear that the Executive did not give orders for the running of the temporary line.

Mr. Pinckney had no objection to the motion, though he did not think it necessary. It was clear the line was run by order of the Governor of the South Western Territory, and whether he had orders from the Executive to do it, was to him immaterial, as the people who were in possession of the land, supposed, of course, that the Governor was authorized to do what he did.

Mr. Nicholas did not think it material, in the present question, whether or not, the Governor had the authority of the United States for what he did. It could not be expected that the people should call upon the Governor to show the authority by which he acted. It was the same thing to the people, whether he was or was not, duly authorized.

Mr. McDowell did not think the information required would be of any use. There could be no doubt the line of experiment was run by order of the governor, agreeably to the directions of the executive. It was also well known that *Doubleday*, and a party of Indians, came down to Philadelphia, to make their complaints, with respect to it, and that 5,000 dollars had been given to them by way of satisfaction. The persons who were now driven into the woods, and suffering the inclemencies of the season, had settled upon the land from which they were driven, under express titles from the state of N. Carolina, previous to the period of running this line. The only question was, whether the people had a right to settle where they had done, and whether the United States had a right to remove them. He believed the distresses of these people called for immediate relief, and that justice and policy required that it should be granted.

Mr. N. Smith thought it was of importance to know whether a fact, which had been reported by the committee, was founded, or not; and that it would be very wrong to find out to the world as true, a thing which was not true. But it also appeared to him an important fact in the investigation of this subject. If these people had any claim upon the United States, it was in consequence of the United States having led them into a mistake; but if others had led them into it, it was to them they ought to look for redress. He would agree, that whatever the governor of the South Western Territory had done, in the line of his duty, the United States were bound by it; but the running of this line, except he were ordered to do it, was not a part of his duty, and they were not, therefore, bound by it. Mr. S. said, he rose principally to correct an assertion which had been made, that these persons had a claim upon the United States, from having titles to their land from the state of N. Carolina. It would be found that they did not claim protection on this ground. There were two descriptions of claims; one from persons who had a grant from N. Carolina; the other from persons who went on to a spot of ground, because they believed it to be the property of the United States, from a certain temporary line which had been run, and who were now, when the permanent line was run, obliged to remove. The latter had no real claim to the land they occupied.

Mr. Goodrich was in favor of the committee's rising, that the withheld information might be obtained. Great respect was doubtless due to the testimony of the gentleman from Tennessee; but, if it should appear that no orders had been given by the executive for the running of the temporary line, it would show, that an officer of the government had proclaimed that for a fact which was not so. He, therefore, thought the fact ought to be ascertained.

Mr. W. Claiborne said, he had just seen a senator who had been to the war department, and who informed him, he had seen the letter of the secretary of war to the governor of the South Western Territory, directing him to run the line of experiment, and also the governor's answer, wherein he spoke of the business having been done. He gave this information, in order to do away the suspicions which gentlemen seemed to have of the truth of the testimony which had been given to the select committee on this subject.

The motion for the committee's rising was put and carried: it rose, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Blount then proposed a resolution for the adoption of the house, calling upon the secretary of war for such information as he may be possessed of, relative to the running of the temporary line, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mason presented a petition from several inhabitants of this city, praying for the liberation from prison of capt. W. Bell, who is confined at the suit of the United States, for duties: they speak of him as "a worthy man, a good citizen, and a valuable member of society," suffering from his having had too good an opinion of Mr. Ritzenhouse, for whose debt he suffers. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Sprague presented a petition from certain invalid pensioners of New-Hampshire, praying that their pensions might commence from the conclusion of their service, instead of from the time at which they produced the evidence of their claim. Before any order was made upon this petition the house adjourned.

NEW-YORK, December 26.

The late banishment of certain deputies from France is found to be so convenient a mode of ridding the republic of men that government does not like, that one Theremin has undertaken, before the constitutional circle, to reduce Ostracism to a system. He has proposed a project in which he has Great Ostracism, Little Ostracism, and Departmental Ostracism.

The rapid and bold strides of the present government to force all France into submission to their measures, greatly alarm the citizens, and their measures are openly but cautiously opposed. But the press is so flattered that the oppressors of the Directory dare little more than express their opinions with modest doubts and queries.

Never was a people so completely under the yoke as the French, in a state called *FARE*. All the presses are under the inspection and control of government—all civil and military officers, not of the party of the Directory, are removed—in every part of France, the military are at hand to suppress the least murmur against the measures of the present government—suspected persons are every day arrested and imprisoned.

A project is before the French legislature for reducing the interest of the national debt. The reporter maintains that it will be an advantage to the creditors as well as the public; as it will enable the state to pay them. It will relieve the Republic of an intolerable burthen, and give nerves to the state by enabling it to meet its engagements, raising the value of its paper and thus restoring credit.

The whole proposition is not before us; but from the debate we collect, that the project is to reimburse the creditor a part of the principal by delivering to them national property valued by Creter, the reporter, at one milliard, 394 millions. By this reduction, the nation will li-

berate a large portion of their revenue from the payment of interest and enable the state to pay the residue with punctuality; at the same time the creditor would be put in possession of a part of his capital.

Vernier defended the resolution. He stated the present interest of the debt to be 380 millions annually, and the ordinary expenses of government 300 millions—total 680 millions—of which, he said, which, in time of peace, would be beyond the abilities of the republic. He was for the reduction of the debt.

Citizen Lecoz, Constitutional Bishop of Rennes, and the President of the council at Paris, have notified the Legislature of their taking the oath of hatred to royalty and anarchy and their attachment to the republic and the constitution of the third year. On this the Editor of the *Clef du Cabinet* remarks, he wishes others would do the same and put in practice the holy commands, Render to Caesar what belongs to him and "submit to the powers that be;" asking at the same time, sarcastically, "who will dare to fly the French Republic is not a power?"

The French Ministers have adopted the royal title of doing business. It is announced in the Paris press, that the Minister of war will give public audiences the 4th and 5th day of each decade from two o'clock till four. He will receive the representatives of the people and General Officers, the 2d and 6th day of the decade from noon till two o'clock.

The Minister of Justice gives public audiences on the 3th and 9th days from two till four. The French papers contain an anecdote of General Willot, one of the banished deputies, as follows. One of his friends consoling him on his fate, told him that transportation is a penalty against which he could at any time appeal, and that peace would let him free. Willot replied, "ah my friend, c'est la mer a boire!" It is an ocean to drink—or it is to drink the ocean.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains some remarks in opposition to the project of exiling all the nobles. It is remarked that the measure will drive from France a large quantity of specie—and occasion great distress. Many will sell their goods and remove to foreign countries, with their capitals, others will bury their money for fear of a like fate, from whence will result a total loss of money—confidence will be extinguished, and business suffer a total stagnation.

Chenier opposed the banishment of the nobles in mass, but proposed their exclusion from all public offices. He closed his speech with these words—"Nobles and not people are necessary to support a monarchy—a people, and not nobles, are necessary to maintain a Republic." A writer in a French paper makes the following judicious observations. "Those who strive to revive public spirit, by harsh means know not what they wish, nor what they do. Hitherto public spirit has been a sentiment of hatred for all that *has* existed—there ought immediately to be an attachment to that which *now* exists—the present object is to render the republic as dear, as the old government was odious. Such a change is not the work of a moment.

The citizens will not be attached to a system of representation; will not be reconciled to the laws, until they have been happy under them. It would be absurd to expect from them an ardent zeal, while their commerce languishes, while their fields are ill cultivated, while the rigor of circumstances shall force from some their children, from others their fortunes. But I repeat it—this zeal is not necessary. The necessity of repose is now the general sentiment—a sentiment which alone can spare the citizens new struggles and new misfortunes.

The following is the answer of Lord Malmesbury to the note of Treillard and Bonnier, published yesterday.

I have transmitted your note to the King. My powers were neither illusory nor limited, and nothing has been omitted on my part to accelerate the negotiation, which has been retarded only by the delay of the Directory, and which is now suspended by their act only. As to what regards the renewal of conferences, I can only refer to my last note, in which I have designated with frankness and precision the only means which remain for continuing the negotiation, observing, that the King could not longer treat in an enemy's country, without an assurance of being respected, in the person of his plenipotentiary, the usages established among all civilized nations, in regard to public ministers, and especially those who are commissioned to labor for the re-establishment of peace."

A new periodical publication is to appear in Paris, called, the "Father of a Family," the object of which is to form the minds of youth in a free state."

Terrible bands of robbers, it is said, have arrived in Nantz and Bourdeaux from Paris; some of them are seized.

Boulay, member of the Council of Five Hundred, has made a report on the necessity of exterminating the nobles from France.

The legislature of France have just published a lengthy law laying certain taxes and imposts. We observe, among other articles, that the duty on tobacco is augmented so as to produce annually, ten millions—but is not specified.

General Buonaparte has declared, that all the goods, moveable and immovable, of the order of Malta, in the Cisalpine republic, are national property; inventories of the same are to be made and the sales to commence within a month.

Gen. Berthier has directed all the generals of divisions to lend him lists of the French officers who desire to serve with the Cisalpine troops, and one fourth in the Polish legion, are referred for French officers.

On the 19th of August, a terrible hurricane in South-Prussia, laid whole forests and villages in ruins—it levelled more than 200,000 trees and the roads were obstructed.

The French privateer le *Furet*, took a valuable prize, which were driven by an English frigate on the shore, where the frigate fired away all her powder at the privateer and her prize, without effect. After which they got off and entered Bourdeaux.

Inspruck, October 11.

These are great movements in our army of Italy; and efforts are making to prevent the errors of which the enemy profited the last campaign, and to render the Tyrol inaccessible.

Upper Rhine, October 6.

Major General Prince, of Saxe-Cobourg, departed this life Sept. 13, at Cobourg, aged 67.

The review of the troops in the camp of Schwetzingen, is ended, and the troops retired to their former cantonments.

Mentz, October 8.

Although we calculate on peace, yet every preparation is made to renew hostilities. The principal hospital is removed from our walls into Suabia—the magazines and chancelleries of divers regiments are to be transferred to Al-

chatsbourg. Our garrison, now 15,000 strong, is to be augmented one third. In the arsenals and workshops, the activity is double.

Coblenz, October 9.

The new magistracy of this city was installed yesterday. It is composed of five members, viz. citizens Burckhard, candidate senator—Winnen, tanner—Colling, Simon, son of the comptroller, and Reuter, merchant. The regency will enter upon their office in two days. It will consist of the two ancient councillors of the elector of Treves, of two lawyers, and citizen Dalim, bailiff of Burrelleheim.

Brussels, October 15.

The advanced guard of the army of the North, under Bournoville, is arrived at Neufs, upon the left bank of the Rhine. The three columns which are to join the army of Germany, pass Guelders and the Duchy of Cleves.

The Duke of Brunswick has just arrived at the head-quarters of Observation at Minden.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29.

The latest accounts of ship John, state, that capt. Folger, with twenty others, are yet on board. The vessel sails on Dunk's bar, 5 miles from the Jersey shore, nearly full of water, with her broadside to the tide, the ice making a bank nearly over her every abut. Attempts were made on Wednesday from the shore to relieve the persons on board, but without success. They were to be repeated yesterday morning, at which time, those on board were observed walking the quarter-deck, the only part of the vessel left them as a place of refuge.

The Eunice, Seale, of Portland, from Britol for Philadelphia, was at Nantz, Oct. 2, waiting for trial.

On Saturday last, the dwelling-house of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq. on Brandywine Creek, together with all the valuable effects contained therein, was totally destroyed by fire.

A parcel of rotten hides is now lying on Windmill Island—they are in such a situation as to be extremely offensive even in this cold season—it is hoped that those whose duty it is will see their removal.

COMMUNICATION.

Whatever were the motives which influenced the majority of a certain great assembly to decide in favor of postponing the discussion of a highly important measure, it will be ascribed by the world to the fear of offending a foreign nation. Among that majority are some to whom this principle cannot be imputed; but their views will be confounded by their votes, and their adversaries will exult in every temporary schism, these features to them the triumph of opposition which never divides. In a country like ours, it is always bad policy to join opposition, because it has heretofore prevailed in the same contest. If measures are to be accommodated to a bad precedent for the sake of preserving an appearance of consistency; the encouragement to attempt the establishment of such a precedent will be mightily increased. To support a firm and virtuous administration, against the intrigues and activity of its enemies, is a task to be accomplished only by labour, vigilance and perseverance. If it be ascertained, that the federal phalanx when once foiled will never rally, but that its members will be likely to desert and join the assailants; the onset of faction will be more impetuous, and finally irresistible. On the contrary defeat should be a new incentive to union and resistance. Men who are confident in the fitness of their own plans, should never desert until they are put into execution—Sometimes the popular outcry may be excited, and the fears and passions of men will often be roused by those who are in the practice of juggling the multitude. But the flight-of-hand which moves the mob, has not yet the command of the "French national razor." The moderation of the people leads them to acquiesce in the decisions of their government; and their good sense ultimately approves of wise measures which a sudden impulse may have prompted them at first to oppose and condemn.

At present the people are ripe for the measure of arming our merchantmen—Their representatives are not.

MR. PENNO.

To quiet the merchants who consider the attempt to prevent them from defending their own property as a violation of a constitutional right, the idea is held out that the United States will indemnify them for consequent losses. But this act of justice does not entirely satisfy the patriot who looks to the general good as well as at his personal interest and safety.

MERCATOR.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The cake sellers, in order to lure the children to purchase their wares with the greater avidity, have hit upon a method of ornamenting them, not with gold leaf but a substance of copper, denominated *Dutch metal*. It is needless to add that such substances, taken into the stomach, must be highly deleterious.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Enemy to Nonfence" to-morrow. A Virginian "Sopbox" whose indignation bears too loud an emphasis against the American Seminars of Learning, and whose jacobinism seems gripped at their being under the benign influence of Federalism, is recommended to transfer his incubation to the Aurora of Monsieur Bache; as the

publication of it in this Gazette would be an infringement of his prerogative. Such characters as Dr. Smith merit the eternal enmity of those base hirelings who seek aggrandizement in the disgrace and ruin of their country.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

Under the Paris head in a Rouen paper of Oct. 21, we find the following articles: Biotot, secretary of Barras, has arrived from Udine in ten days—nothing has transpired, but we have no more belief that we shall have peace with the Emperor, than with England.

A letter from general Massena, announces that hostilities are commenced by the army of Italy.

[The date of this Paris article is omitted according to an inconvenient practice in the departments, but we may suppose it two days anterior to the date of the Rouen paper, which is the 21st of October. Two days from Paris to Rouen and ten for Udine will give the 9th for the departure of the Courier from Udine,—the latest account from that place, and about the time when the armistice was to expire.]

An article from Constantinople relates a fact that appears incredible. An old Janizary of 70, with his wife, had been in the practice of collecting young persons of good flesh, and inhumanly murdering them, for the purpose of melting their fat and making a species of ointment, from the sale of which they made great profit. They were detected in the act of killing a young Armenian of 15 or 16 years old, and hung before the door of the House.

Accounts from Milan (not dated, but in a Rouen paper of the 17th Oct.) state that the equipage of the French general in chief had left that city, and the Polish legion had left Bologna to approach nearer to the theatre of hostilities.

ARRIVED. DAYS
Ship Eliza, Allen, Jacquemel 39
Schr. John, Doggett, Boston —

BOSTON, Dec. 22.

ARRIVAL AT MARBLEHEAD.
On Wednesday last arrived at Marblehead, schooner, capt. Russell, 52 days from Bourdeaux. Capt. R. had furnished himself with French papers, which probably were to the latter part of October, but lost them by falling in with three English frigates.

Rumours of the action between the Dutch and English fleets were current, but not regular or circumstantial. There was no prospect of a speedy peace, although it was not known that hostilities had actually recommenced between France and Austria. A favorable change in the personal treatment of Americans in Bourdeaux was noticeable; but it is not known to what it ought to be attributed. Cotton, Coffee and Tobacco, bore good prices at Bourdeaux. Left at Bourdeaux, just arrived, capt. Proctor, West, Batchelder and Ober, of Salem; capt. Dwyer, of Baltimore. Sailed in co. capt. Brown, for N. York; capt. Jarvis, do. capt. Cunningham of Boston for Lisbon.

PITTSBURGH, December 16.

We noticed in our last, the arrival of the commander in chief of the army. We are informed that the route by which he came from the Wabash and Western Posts, was through a pathless wilderness of near 400 miles, and the severest weather of the season; he found the snow eighteen inches deep at the Tuscarawas, on Monday the 4th inst. during which day Fahrenheit's Thermometer stood at 6 o'clock A. M. at 3°, at noon at 4°, and at 6 o'clock P. M. at 0°.

We learn with pleasure, that the General enjoys good health, although he has lain near two months under a canvas roof—We understand also, that the discontents at Kaskaskias had been entirely quelled by the presence of Col. Sargent at that place—that tranquility reigned every where, and that by the last accounts from captain Guion he had reason to expect the speedy possession of the posts of Natchez—that by the General's assiduity and adroitness a temper had been produced, and a state of things established among the Indians which promises lasting and permanent peace—as the strongest proof of this, the celebrated Miami chief, Little Turtle, accompanied the General thus far on his way to visit his now acknowledged Father, the President of the United States.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

DECEMBER 29,

Will be Presented, the Historical Play of

COLUMBUS:

OR A WORLD DISCOVERED.
Columbus, Mr. Hardinge
Doctor Dolores, Mr. Bernard
To conclude with a New additional Scene,
(Written by a member of the Legislature of the United States.)

Genius of Columbia, Mr. Marshall.

With

A ROUNDELAY AND CHORUS.

The principal parts by Mr. Marshall, Mr. Dayley, Mr. Fox, &c.

To which will be added, the Farce of

THE LYING VALET.

Sharp, Mr. Bernard

MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that necessity obliges her to make this effort for the maintenance of her family; for them Mrs. G. solicits the support and patronage of a generous public, at her

SECOND CONCERT,

which will be on Tuesday next, at Mr. Richardet's. Subscribers Tickets Six dollars, which admit all the unmarried ladies of 15 family. No tickets transferable. Non-subscribers Tickets Two Dollars. The Concert to begin at half past seven, and the Band to attend for the Ball at eight. The Subscribers will please to find for their tickets, at No. 192 High Street.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. 11.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

132d day's Drawing—Qd. 7.

No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.
147	12624	231	37000
977	13527	622	616
1328	381	26220	181
941	14149	281	48098
2108	597	27084	520
211	667	533	39246
349	782	664	527
719	794	28134	744
3870	922	701	766
4823	15473	29202	40255
5131	686	36451	41378
385	10573	31626	659
6533	716	814	42353
717	893	23230	371
749	900	715	521
972	976	33376	699
7415	17017	34127	43025
567	19215	222	44268
6599	20336	987	674
10163	21724	31221	45747
288	822	758	47359
11365	22355	840	48593
391	24679	36484	682
519	25070	597	49714
12617	25	727	900

136th Day's Drawing—October 21.

1867	14562	24393	36679
3095	15350	827	37952
314	16046	25741	58155
557	996	847	143
743	127	910	50348
4540	287	944	434
679	431	26302	692
793	508	543	882
5684	926	27448	4033
785	17990	865	229
901	18359	28671	727
6391	543	910	47001
426	713	965	228
503	19366	29090	471
822	766	192	711
7163	765	247	42763
608	20	840	426
713	949	540	44032
8294	20300	30007	071
483	794	211	305
9412	817	31443	495
609	937	551	45191
10080	997	872	211
911	21157	38730	380
11587	783	300	760
921	998	410	16630
12403	100	22216	410
538	213	458	735
546	232	764	922
752	247	860	47563
924	302	858	638
861	810	33301	926
13053	23521	34092	48688
120	915	391	49355
411	912	35523	534
14006	967	36181	703
120	24025	415	
377	276	425	

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

The Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.

N. B. The Stockholders to be punctual in attending at the hour of ten—on business of importance, to be discussed previous to the Election.

December 29.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, fourth Fifth street, above Spruce street.

codw

A House in Burlington for Sale.

The subscriber has a large, convenient two-story brick House, with Stables, Carriage-house, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey, which he wishes to sell. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth street, to

GEORGE WALKER,

Who has also for Sale,

Lots in Washington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29.

edgt

Lodgings Wanted,

Furnished or unfurnished for a Gentleman, Lady and servant—two or three genteel Rooms in a Garret; situated South of Market Street—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 29.

3t

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth street.

House and Lots, in Bordentown.
TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in rear order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large lot, containing nearly two acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may choose. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will show the same, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3aw1f

NOTICE

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Anley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, Capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz:
Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Higher Cross, Great Britain.
ZACCHEUS COLLINS.
Philadelphia, November 8. 2aw6w

NOTICE

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, are informed that, according to the Statute of Incorporation a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the first day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the Eleventh section of the Bye Laws the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general Meeting at the same place on Tuesday the second day of January next at five o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board of directors,
G. SIMPSON, Cashier.
Second fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an Election may always be re-elected.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18. 1797. 1stE

This Day Published,
And to be sold by **WILLIAM YOUNG**, corner of Second and Chestnut streets,
Price 3-8ths of a Dollar.

Observations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796."
In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY
REFUTED.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the facts and circumstances of the Speculation of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their organizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Mullenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.
A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for cash. Orders to be addressed to Mr. Young.
August 25.

Yellow Fever and Pettilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By **WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookeller,**
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chestnut street,
(Price, in boards, 87 1/2 Cents.)
Neatly printed on fine American wave medium Paper.

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;
On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta.

By **WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.**
To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and Pettilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by **CHARLES MACLEAN**, of Calcutta.
Nov. 21. 31st

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,
No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chestnut-street, HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of English, French, Latin and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS. Also, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.
All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Paleboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Waters, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24—3aw6w

All Persons who are indebted to the estate of **WILLIAM HEYSHAM**, son of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,
Robert Heysham, } Executors.
Francis Bowes Sayre,
November 6. 2aw4w

THE AMERICAN LADIES' POCKET-BOOK, FOR 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED
By **WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,**
No. 17, fourth second street—containing
A N elegant Favourite of the Marquis de la Fayette, and his Family, in the castle of Olmutz, with an illustration; being an account of the principal events in the public life of the Marquis, with a sketch of the full reigns of himself and his unfortunate family. A complete Almanack—104 ruled pages for memorandums, observations, &c. a list of account of money paid and received for every day in the year—a marketing and other useful tables—general meetings of friends—List of births, deaths, &c.—new country dances, poetry, songs, enigmas, &c. &c.
ALSO,
The Gentleman's annual Pocket Remembrancer, for 1798—containing an Almanack; 104 ruled pages for memorandums and cash account; Duties payable on goods imported into the United States, Custom-house fees, &c. stamp duties, to take place after the 31st December; a list of the post-roads and cross-roads in the United States; a variety of useful tables, and other interesting matter.

W. Y. BIRCH constantly keeps for sale, a general assortment of Merchant's account Books, and other flat onry goods, and makes to order books of any size, and ruled to any pattern.
Elegant Maps, on Rollers, and a large Chart of the West-Indies.
Hair and leather Trunks—Playing Cards, English and American.
Dec. 27—31.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM McDUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has experienced for the last twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,
in South Fourth-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.
Dec. 8. 2aw1f

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. 31m1f
The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000 40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000 30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000 20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 cash prize of 10,000
1 do. 5,000 each, are 10,000
10 do. 1,000 10,000
20 do. 500 10,000
100 do. 100 10,000
300 do. 50 10,000
400 do. 25 10,000
1,000 do. 20 10,000
15,000 do. 10 150,000

16,729 Prizes.
32,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE.

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A net deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

5s. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

Available Lot of Ground

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth Avenues, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient floors, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Salafra streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the fourth thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&w1f

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other principal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents in boards, New Views of the Origin of the

Tribes and Nations of America.
By **BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON**, M. D.
June 20. 46t

FOR SALE,

By **JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.**
No. 8, Chestnut-street.

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,
Gurrahs
Duffas
Sannas
Guzs nabs
Tanda Coffees
Guzs nabs
Emerics
Calicoes
Blue Cloths
Palampoor
Romall Handkerchiefs
Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
December 1. 5

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, fourth Third street.

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins
Common do. do.
Mackenzie's super. patent
white chapel Needles
Nurs Thread, no. 6 to
40, regularly assorted
Lille do. no. 130 to 500,
regularly assorted
Coloured do.
Black sewing Silks
Coloured do. and Twist
Silk and cotton Wires
Do. do. Ribbands
Shirt Moulds and Wires
Black brush Feathers
And a complete assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices.
Dec. 6. dtf

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street.

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch.
Oct. 15. 15.

WANTED,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Scantling and other Lumber,

Suitable for House Building;

Also a quantity of Stone & Bricks.

I am ready to enter into contracts for the above articles—a reasonable time may be allowed for preparing them; and cash shall be paid either in advance, or upon their delivery, as may be agreed on.—Apply to the Subscriber, House-Carpenter, Lombard-street, No. 2.

John Green.
December 29. dtf.

CLERKSHIP.

A YOUNG MAN, who could bring indisputable recommendations, is desirous to be employed in the capacity of copying Clerk, at a public office.—He would engage on moderate terms. For further particulars enquire at the office of t Gazette. 5 Dec 19

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, and those who are indebted to said estate are so licited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
Nov. 29 1797. 6

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the time having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 1. 5w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, } RUM.
St. Vincent's, }
and Bengal }
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of Ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. 5

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and **Pepper**, ground; shelled or

pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer,

Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale;

London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine,

suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Boeking and

common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of

Fulians, Shawls, &c. for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, South Front-street,
in (Ch. A. J.)

Imported (via New York) on the

Ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chestnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles:

Maharagones
Chintz and Calicoes
Gillis Romals
Nillas & Penaflores
Blue cloth
Mull Mullhandkerchiefs
Patna do.
Banars Opium
Laffer Cardium Seeds.

Samuel Wilcox.
November 27. tuth4w

To Gentlemen who intend spending

the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion.
Oct. 27—dtf

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court,

will be exposed to Sale, on the 26th current, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the premises, a small frame House and Lot, situated on the corner of Spruce and Eighth streets, subject to an annual ground rent of fifteen pounds, late the property of Anthony Lebeck, deceased.

MARGARET LEBECK, Administratrix.
December 16. 21

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street.

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms.
Oct. 27—4w

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than tokens by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the parties, that they themselves have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a crowd of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequently counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic; and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13. dtf

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

H. A. R. P. E. R.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired fine board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonophant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge.—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for Cash; Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.
November 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the latest arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines,
Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.
10th mo. 23d. dtw3aw3w.

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street.

A general assortment of China

Ware

Black and coloured Sattins

Do. do. Lutedrings

Do. do. Handkerchiefs

Do. do. sewing Silks

Imperial and Hyson Tea

Long and short Nankens

Quick Silver, in tubs

Holland Gin, in pipes

Assorted Glass Ware, in cases

White and brown Havana Sugars, in boxes

Molasses, in hogheads

St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.

London particular Madeira Wine

Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks

Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests

Logwood, &c. &c.
Nov. 7—tuth4w

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, from Bourdeaux;

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,

White Sauterne Wine in Cases,

Olive Oil in buckets of 12 bottles each,

White and coloured Kid Gloves,

do. do. Silk do.

A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES LATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.
Dec. 5. 32w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Coffas

40 do. Baftas

11 do. Mamoody

17 do. Chintz

7 do. Tookery

2 do. Corals

25 do. Miranguees

3 do. Check Stripes

1 do. Guzzie

1 box Diapers

7 do. Umbrellas

25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1796.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,

containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Assurance, the Study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing; as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself in Mind converse.
Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged.

Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them cast from nature